

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of a solution of sulphates of iron and aluminum and traces of other mineral salts in approximately 97.5 per cent of water.

It was alleged in substance in the libel of information that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, appearing upon the bottle label, "Its functions are to enrich the blood, strengthen the tone of the system, and thus aid in the restoration of healthy functions. A Family Remedy useful in the treatment of Rheumatism, Chronic Indigestion, Impoverished Blood, Atonic Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dropsy, Malarial Anæmia, General Debility following recovery from acute diseases, Leucorrhœa, and Excessive Menstruation," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On April 15, 1920, the said Vital Remedies Co. (Inc.), claimant, having filed a satisfactory bond, in conformity with section 10 of the act, it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon the payment of the costs of the proceedings, and that the libel of information be dismissed in accordance with the agreement of the parties filed March 25, 1920.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**8724. Adulteration of salmon. U. S. \* \* \* v. 55 Cases of White Cross Brand Alaska Pink Salmon and 235 Cases of Medium Red Salmon. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product ordered released on bond.** (F. & D. No. 11504. I. S. Nos. 3033-r, 3036-r, 3037-r, 3038-r. S. No. W-521.)

On or about November 3, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Washington, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 55 cases of White Cross Brand Alaska Pink Salmon and 235 cases of Medium Red Salmon, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Seattle, Wash., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Copper River Packing Co., Nellie Juan, Alaska, and transported from the Territory of Alaska into the State of Washington, the shipment arriving on or about September 9, 1919, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it consisted wholly or in part of a filthy, decomposed, and putrid animal substance.

On September 1, 1920, the said Copper River Packing Co., Nellie Juan, Alaska, claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product might be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$1,000 in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the claimant separate such portion of the product as might not be adulterated from the portion which was filthy, decomposed, and putrid, and that the unadulterated portion of the product be released by the marshal to the claimant, and that the portion of said product unfit for food be destroyed.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**8725. Misbranding of San-Methyl. U. S. \* \* \* v. 7 Packages of San-Methyl \* \* \*. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction.** (F. & D. No. 11519. I. S. No. 8351-r. S. No. C-1600.)

On November 28, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and

condemnation of 7 packages of San-Methyl, consigned on July 30, 1919, by the Grape Capsule Co., Allentown, Pa., remaining unsold in the original packages at Columbus, Ohio, alleging that the article had been transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of copaiba, cubebs, oils of santal and cinnamon, methylene blue, and phenyl salicylate.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that the packages of the same purported to contain an excellent cure for gonorrhea, gonorrheal rheumatism, gleet, and urethral diseases generally only by reason of statements on the labels thereof, whereas, in truth and in fact, said packages [statements] were false and misleading [fraudulent] in that the product had but little or no ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed therefor.

On October 25, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

**8726. Misbranding of Bourbon Poultry Remedy and Bourbon Hog Cholera Remedy. U. S. \* \* \* v. 35 Bottles of Bourbon Poultry Remedy and 11 Bottles of Bourbon Hog Cholera Remedy. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 11576, 11577. I. S. Nos. 8347-r, 8348-r. S. Nos. C-1572, C-1573.)**

On November 26, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Ohio, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 35 bottles of Bourbon Poultry Remedy and 11 bottles of Bourbon Hog Cholera Remedy, consigned by the Bourbon Remedy Co., Lexington, Ky., on August 30, 1919, remaining unsold in the original packages at London, Ohio, alleging that the article had been transported from the State of Kentucky into the State of Ohio, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the articles by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that both preparations consisted essentially of aqueous solutions containing aloes, free sulphuric acid, sulphates of iron, copper and magnesium, coloring, and flavoring.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the poultry remedy was misbranded in that the packages purported to contain a product for the cure of roup, gapes, diarrhea, and certain other poultry diseases only by reason of statements on the labels thereof, whereas, in truth and in fact, said packages [statements] were false and misleading [fraudulent] in that the product had but little or no ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed therefor.

It was alleged in substance that the hog cholera remedy was misbranded for the reason that the packages purported to contain a product for the cure of cholera, scours, cough, thumps, etc., only by reason of the statements on the labels thereof, whereas, in truth and in fact, said packages [statements] were false and misleading [fraudulent] in that the product had but little or no ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed therefor.